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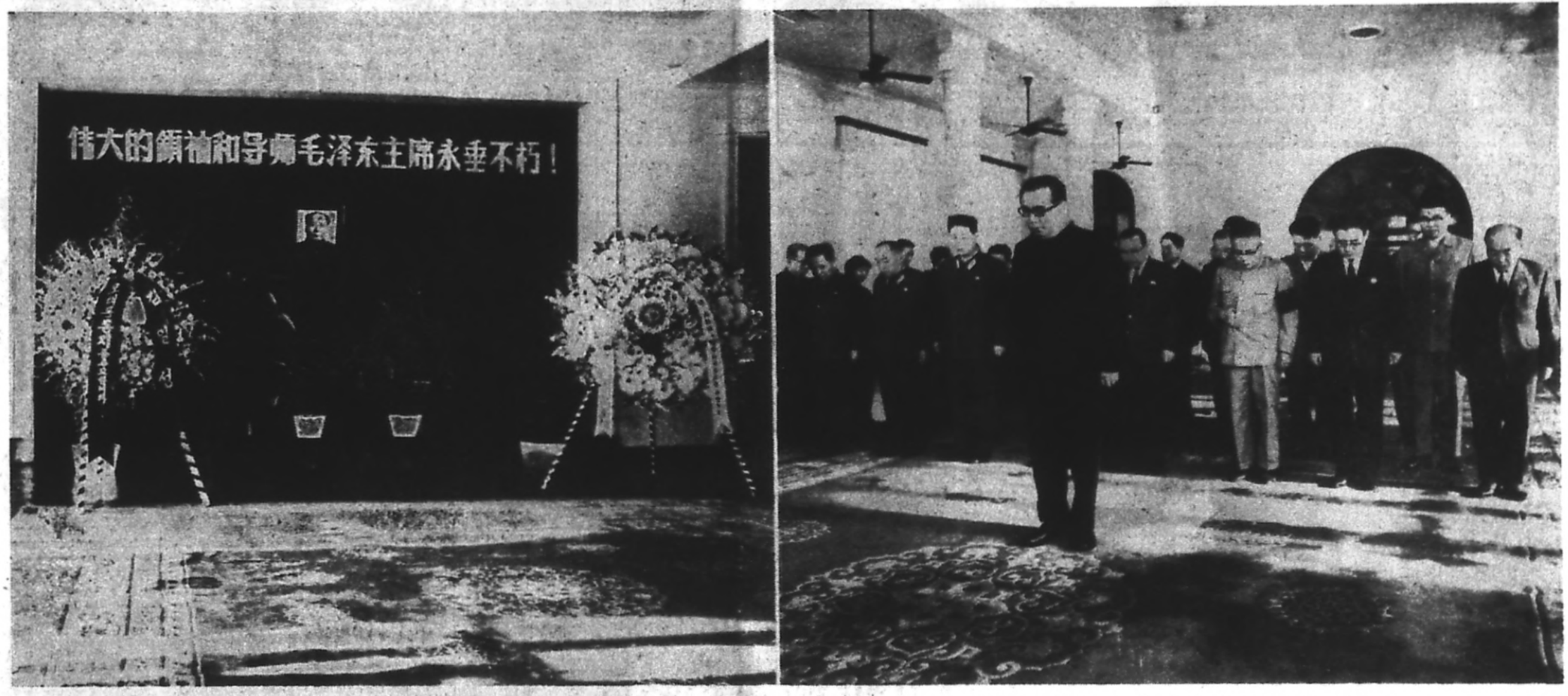
No. 41 (625) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1976 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

ON PASSING AWAY OF COMRADE MAO TSETUNG, THE GREAT LEADER OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE AND THE CLOSEST COMRADE-IN-ARMS OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visits the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Pyongyang and expresses condolences on the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung

To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Peking

Upon hearing the sad news that the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, passed away to our regret because of his illness, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people and in my own name, express deep condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China, the fraternal Chinese people and the bereaved family of the deceased.

Comrade Mao Tsetung, the founder of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China, a great proletarian revolutionary, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements and closest comrade-in-arms of the Korean people, dedicated his all to the victory of the Chinese revolution and the revolutionary cause of the world working class and performed great exploits, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism after he set out on the road of the revolutionary struggle in his early age up to date.

Comrade Mao Tsetung founded the Communist Party of China and wisely led the protracted struggle against Right and Left opportunism within the Party and thus strengthened and developed the Communist Party of China into a glorious Marxist-Leninist Party.

Comrade Mao Tsetung set forth the general line of the new democratic revolution in China by creatively applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the specific realities of the Chinese revolution and, on its basis, led the Party, the army and the people to the armed struggle against the reactionary forces of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and thereby won the great victory of the new democratic revolution and founded the People's Republic of China, the first state of proletarian dictatorship in the history of China.

Comrade Mao Tsetung led the socialist revolution and socialist construction after the founding of the People's Republic of China and converted the once backward and old China into a new socialist China with a strong economic power and powerful defence capabilities in a short period of time.

Thanks to the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement for criticising Lin Piao and Confucius and the struggle for dealing counter-blows at the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, which were personally initiated and led by Comrade Mao Tsetung, today the system of proletarian dictatorship has been further consolidated and the unity of the people of the whole country strengthened in China.

The whole life of Comrade Mao Tsetung and all the roads of struggle traversed by him are a vivid example of a proletarian revolutionary who dedicated his all to the struggle for the victory of the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people, the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the whole world and the international communist cause.

Holding high the banner of proletarian internationalism, Comrade Mao Tsetung actively supported and encouraged the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of other countries against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and liberation, national independence and socialism.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was the closest comrade-in-arms of the Korean people who supported us with all sincerity each time the situation became difficult, regarding the revolutionary struggle of our people as the struggle of the Chinese people themselves, and shared with us sweets and bitters, weal and woe. At the time of the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War during which the Korean people fought against the US imperialist armed invaders, he initiated the movement to resist America and aid Korea, frustrating all the obstructionist machinations of the enemies at home and abroad, and helped our people with blood in their just struggle.

The undying exploits of Comrade Mao Tsetung who made outstanding contribution to the strengthening of the great friendship and militant unity between the two Parties and two peoples of Korea and China will remain for ever in the hearts of the Korean people.

The passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung is a great loss not only to the Chinese people but also to the Korean people and the world revolutionary people.

Though Comrade Mao Tsetung passed away, his precious exploits will be immortal.

KIM IL SUNG

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea,

President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, September 9, 1976

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Visits PRC Embassy in Pyongyang to Express Sympathy on Death of Comrade MAO TSETUNG

Upon hearing the sad news that the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the CC of the Communist Party of China and Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, passed away, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a visit on September 10 to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Pyongyang and expressed deep condolences.

A wreath sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed before the portrait of Comrade Mao Tsetung framed with a black ribbon.

There were also wreaths sent by the CC of the WPK, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and the Administration Council of the DPRK.

Hung above the portrait of the deceased were the words "May Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader and teacher, be immortal!"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung observed a moment's silence in memory of the late Comrade Mao Tsetung in deep mourning amid the solemn playing of the dirge, expressed profound sympathy to Shih Kuo-pao, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the PRC in Pyongyang, and addressed him cordial words of consolation.

Then, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung signed his name in the mourners' book.

The following entry was made in the mourners' book:

"We express deep condolences over the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, the closest comrade-in-arms of the Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

"Comrade Mao Tsetung was the great proletarian revolutionary who founded the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China, led the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people to brilliant victory and performed immortal exploits in accelerating the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples and the victory of the international communist movement and in strengthening and developing the friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China.

"The death of Comrade Mao Tsetung is a great loss not only to the Chinese people but also to the Korean people and the world revolutionary people.

"Though Comrade Mao Tsetung departed from us, his precious exploits will shine for ever."

Accompanying the great leader, Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, Kang Ryang Uk, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, So Chol, Li Gun Mo, Yon Hyong Muk, Li Yong Mu, Chon Mun Sop, Hyon Mu Gwang, O Baek Ryong, Han Ik Su, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Chol Man, Kang Song San, Ho Dam, Kong Jin Tae, Yun Gi Bok, Li Jong Ok, Kim Hwan and Hwang Jang Yop visited the PRC Embassy in Pyongyang and expressed condolences.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Wreath to Bier of Comrade MAO TSETUNG

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a wreath to the bier of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Chon Myong Su, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who took from Pyongyang the wreath sent by the great leader and Hyon Jun Guk, DPRK Ambassador to China, on September 13 laid the wreath before the bier of Comrade Mao Tsetung lying in state in the Great Hall of the People.

Present there were Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Wang Hung-wen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party; Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Chen Hsi-lien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Wang Tung-hsing, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party; U Lan-fu, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China; Chiao Kuan-hua, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China; and other personages concerned.

Staffers of the DPRK Embassy in Peking were also present.

When the car carrying the wreath arrived at the Great Hall of the People, personnel of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry of China guided the party to the bier of Comrade Mao Tsetung.

An atmosphere of solemnity and tranquility reigned the hall as the wreath sent by the great leader was passing before the mourners.

To the solemn strains of the dirge, the wreath sent by the great leader was laid with deep respect before the bier of Comrade Mao Tsetung.

Inscribed on the black ribbon hanging from the wreath were the words: "To the memory of the late Comrade Mao Tsetung".

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon Myong Su courteously conveyed to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng the words of condolence from the great leader.

To this Comrade Hua Kuo-feng said: "We thank you deeply. Please convey our gratitude to Comrade President Kim Il Sung. Please convey our gratitude to the Workers' Party of Korea."

After laying the wreath the attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, a great proletarian revolutionary, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements and the closest comrade-in-arms of the Korean people.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Stanko Todorov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the Victory of the Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the BCP Central Committee and President of the BPR State Council, on his 65th birthday.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Teferi Benti**, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia, on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution Day.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, received a message of greetings from **Lars Werner**, Chairman of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, on the occasion of the 28th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, received on the occasion of the 28th birthday of the DPRK messages of greetings from Comrade **L.I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **N.V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade **A.N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Manea Manescu**, Premier of the Government of the RSR; Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewics**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Stanko Todorov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR; Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba; Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Prime Minister of the Government of the CSR; Comrade **Erich Honecker**, General Secretary of the CC of the German Socialist Unity Party, Comrade **Willi Stoph**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade **Horst Sindermann**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

WPK Central Committee, DPRK Central People's Committee and DPRK Administration Council

Adopt Joint Decision on the Death of Comrade Mao Tsetung

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council of the DPRK adopted a joint decision on September 10 on the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the CC of the Communist Party of China and Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The joint decision said:

Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, passed away on September 9, 1976.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was the founder of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China and the great leader of the Chinese people who devoted his whole life to the victory of the new democratic revolution and socialist revolution in China and its consolidation and development and to the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of China and the happiness of the Chinese people.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was the closest comrade-in-arms of the Korean people who exerted all his efforts to strengthen and develop the great friendship and militant unity between the two Parties and two peoples of Korea and China and always supported the revolutionary cause of our people with all sincerity.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was the great Marxist-Leninist and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements who performed immortal exploits in the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the oppressed peoples of the world and for the victory of the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause.

The passing away of Comrade Mao Tsetung is a great loss not only to the Chinese people but also to the Korean people and all the revolutionary people of the world.

The Korean people are in deep grief at the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung.

1) To express deep condolences over the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council of the DPRK mark off the period between September 10 and 18 as a period of national mourning.

2) During the period of national mourning the flags will be flown at half-mast in all the organs, factories, enterprises, schools, and dwelling houses in the urban and rural areas of the DPRK.

3) At 4 p.m. on September 18 (3 p.m. Peking time), the day of a memorial rally for the late Comrade Mao Tsetung, the people in all the organs, army units, factories, enterprises, schools, and the urban and rural areas of our country, with the exception of those whose work cannot be interrupted, should all stand at attention in mourning for three minutes.

At 4 p.m. sharp on September 18 all units with sirens such as trains, ships and factories should sound their sirens for three minutes in mourning.

That day all songs and dances will be suspended throughout the country and a mourning radio program will be broadcasted.

The platform of the central report meeting held to mark the 28th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Grand Central Report Meeting Held to Celebrate 28th Anniversary of DPRK Founding

A grand central report meeting was held on September 8 at the February 8 House of Culture to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Put up with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Seen in the meeting hall were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and a slogan reading "May the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoy a long life in good health".

Present at the meeting were veterans of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, personages of Party and government bodies and working people's organizations, officers and men of the Korean People's Army and People's Security Forces, public security men, men of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press, Heroes of the Republic, Labour Heroes and a large number of working people in the city.

Also present at the meeting were So Jong Nam, deputy chief of a section of the Korea-Japan Export and Import Corporation, and Li Song Ho, deputy chief of a section of the Tonghae Company Ltd., under Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), who were staying in the homeland.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in our country were invited.

The hearts of the attendants of the meeting were swelling with infinite reverence and ardent loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who established the revolutionary power of the workers and peasants in this land and is leading it along the road of victory and glory and has brought our people the immense happiness and worthwhile life of today.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kim Il, Kim Dong Gyu, Kang Ryang Uk, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, O Jin U, So Chol, Li Yong Mu, Hyon Mu Gwang, O Baek Ryong, Han Ik Su, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Chol Man, Kang Song San, Ho Dam, Kong Jin Tae, Yun Gi Bok, Li Jong Ok and Hwang Jang Yop; and Chon Chang Chol, Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kang Jang Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and responsible personnel of the working people's organizations and the Pyongyang municipal Party and power bodies.

The meeting began with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a report at the meeting.

He, to begin with, declared that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the power which inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the worker-peasant revolutionary power which takes the Juche idea as the guiding compass of its activities, and reviewed the glorious course covered by the Republic over the last 28 years.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people have successfully carried out the democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction, weathering through all tests and storms, thereby converting their country, once backward, into an independent socialist state with an advanced socialist system, powerful independent national economy, brilliant national culture and defence power for self-defence, he said.

He stressed that all the victories and successes recorded by our people under the banner of the Republic are entirely a fruition of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a shining victory of the immortal Juche idea.

Referring to the question of national reunification, Comrade Vice-President spoke of the situation obtaining today.

He said:

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, who had long been hastening the war preparations to invade the northern half of the Republic, committed a vicious provocation against our side in the joint security area at Panmunjom on August 18 and have since been taking frantic aggressive military actions against our Republic.

As for the Panmunjom incident of provocation, it was, to all intents and purposes, a deliberate act prearranged by the US imperialists for inventing a pretext to start a war of aggression in Korea.

This was clearly borne out by the fact that no sooner had the US imperialists caused the Panmunjom incident than such war bosses of US imperialism as Ford and Kissinger and the south Korean puppets raised a row for threatening and blackmailing us, which was followed by a chain of adventurous military actions.

Ford, the chieftain of US imperialism, provoked the Panmunjom incident to justify his insidious policy of seeking a way out of the ever deepening crisis through aggression and war, boost his prestige that had fallen on the ground and amass enough votes in the election to remain in presidency.

When provoking the Panmunjom incident, the US imperialists also pursued the aim of delivering from the fatal crisis the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are left an international orphan isolated and rejected within and without and using them as ever as their tools.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, under the manipulation of the US imperialists, staged the so-called "verdict trial" of those involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" behind the scene of the Panmunjom incident and committed the hideous barbarity of imposing heavy penalties upon 18 personages of various circles including Kim Dae Jung.

This makes it plain enough that the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique sought in their provocation of the Panmunjom incident the sinister aim of diverting elsewhere the attention of the world and further intensifying the fascist repression of the democratic forces in south Korea.

For this foul purpose, the US imperialists prearranged the Panmunjom incident and committed the provocation which was so malicious that we could not but react.

Nevertheless, the US imperialists are resorting to every conceivable shameless and crafty artifice to conceal the sinister aims of their provocation and lay the blame at our door.

The US imperialists are stirring up a row, distorting facts to make it appear that the accord on the change of the security arrangements in the joint security area at Panmunjom was reached under their pressure, though it was achieved on the basis of the proposal made by us to keep out of their possible provocation in the future.

What is it, if not an act intended to start another war of aggression, for the United States, which is called a big nation, to mass huge armed forces around our country tens of thousands of kilometres from it and order them into a combat status, deploy hundreds of thousands of troops along the Military Demarcation Line and commit military provocations against us?

The reckless war provocation moves of the US imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have created a critical situation in our country now in which a war may break out at any moment.

Pointing out that the US imperialists have encouraged the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to the execution of the policies of aggression and war in Korea and that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are entreating for the permanent occupation of south Korea by US imperialist aggression forces and inciting north-south confrontation in violation of the North-South Joint Statement, he said:

In getting more frantic in fascist rampage and bloody repression these days, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique pursue the criminal aim of shoring up the system of "revitalized" dictatorship in its crisis of collapse and zealously backing up the adventurous war policy of the US imperialists.

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are never weary of raising an outcry over the fictitious "threat of southward aggression" in an attempt to conceal their criminal war provocation manoeuvres. But it is a false propaganda which cannot deceive anyone.

The US imperialists would have to bear full responsibility for the possible grave consequences of their reckless act of provocation, Comrade Vice-President warned.

He said:

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must not mistake the intention and desire and the patient efforts of our people to champion and defend peace for a sign of weakness, but act with discretion, looking straight at the trend of the situation.

We do not provoke anyone first. But if anyone dares provoke us, we will never tolerate it. The Korean people do not want a war, but are never afraid of it.

If the enemy venture to ignite a new war in Korea, turning a deaf ear to the repeated warnings served by our people and the world peaceloving people, the entire Korean people will answer it with a decisive counter-blow and make a clean sweep of the aggressors.

The reporter stated:

The US imperialists must promptly stop their new war provocation manoeuvres against the Korean people and get out of south Korea without delay, taking along all their aggression forces and lethal weapons including nuclear arms, in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly and the resolution of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

The Japanese reactionaries must no longer commit the criminal act of obstructing the reunification of our country, tailing behind US imperialism.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must give up the anachronistic policy of depending on outside forces and fascist repression, stop their clamorous war preparations and step down from "power" without delay as the south Korean people demand.

The reunification of Korea should be achieved by the efforts of the Korean people themselves through a Great National Congress comprehensively reflecting the will of the whole nation, without interference of any outside forces, in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the North-South Joint Statement.

Then Comrade Vice-President declared that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made vast progress in the international relations by pursuing an independent and revolutionary foreign policy from its inception.

Then a silk banner sent by the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the DPRK founding was conveyed to the strains of the welcome music.

The meeting closed with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

Triumphal Song That Resounded Over Changpai Area

"General Rock": How So Dubbed!

From early spring of 1936, 40 years ago, the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the superb command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was active in Linchiang and Fusung districts, giving successive blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors. It left Manchiang late in August and reached Tateshui in Changpai county on September 1 the same year. From there the beloved homeland was just in sight.

Upon arrival in Tateshui the great leader ordered his units to halt for rest after he posted sentries on the vantage points of a mountain ridge for security against the enemy's attack.

The KPRA men started to lend a helping hand to the villagers in their work, forgetting the fatigue of the arduous march, or busied themselves with preparations for plays to be shown for the villagers.

At that time, a signal of "The enemy is coming" was given by a sentry posted on a hill before the village.

On the great leader's order the KPRA units quickly left the village and climbed up a height south of a standing rock on a mountain behind it.

The enemy forces that penetrated that day consisted of a unit of the puppet Manchurian army stationed in Ertaochiang and the Japanese imperialist army and police forces. The former had been operating hither and thither on a secret message that the KPRA units were advancing to the border areas, and the latter came as reinforcements from Hyesan.

The great leader chose the standing rock as the command post. While commanding his units to engage them in a battle, he had the posted sentries withdraw, decoying the enemy.

Some time later, the enemy came into the sector where the KPRA units lay in ambush.

The great leader ordered a volley when the scoundrels came close enough.

Enemy soldiers were mowed down in a jiffy. Those who were lucky enough to escape death began taking leg bail, leaving heaps of dead bodies behind.

The great leader lost no time to issue an order of charge to all the units.

The enemy fled helter-skelter in the direction of Ertaochiang, chased by the KPRA men like fury.

The KPRA units came back to the Tateshui village in fine feather.

In the evening the great leader arranged a mass meeting and a dramatic performance as scheduled.

It was late at night that he gave an order of departure to his units.

The people pleadingly asked him to stay just overnight.

Thanking them for their kind offer, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to them in the following vein:

Those scoundrels who got frightened out of their wits in the daytime may not attack us today, but their larger forces will swoop down on us tomorrow. Unless we leave here, your village will be exposed to their rampage.

Always uppermost in his mind was how to defend the people's interests and safety. His immeasurably lofty virtue made the people bow to him in humble reverence.

Thereafter, the people in this area gave the name of "General Rock" to the standing rock, once a command post of the great leader, in commemoration of the victory in the battle and in the hope of making it an eternal reminder of the immense joy of their meeting with him. The name still remains unaltered.

"Telescope Battle"

The KPRA units which left Tateshui got to Hsiaoteshui at about nine a.m. on September 2 and rested at a mound west of the village.

Around noon large units of the enemy were approaching quietly from Ertaochiang and Shihwutaokou in a desperate bid to recover from the crushing defeat they had sustained in the Tateshui Battle.

The great leader saw through the attempt of the enemy troops and sized up the prevailing situation correctly. He knew their weak spot. They were unable to recognize each other, as they had been advancing through dense forests from two different directions. So, he made up his mind to employ a "telescope tactics" to wipe them out.

On the order of the great leader the KPRA units quickly moved westwards, leaving a rear guard behind, and marched along the valley of Shihwutaokou and ascended a mountain ridge on the opposite side.

Shortly afterwards, the rear guard, together with the sentries which had withdrawn from their posts, fired furiously at the oncoming enemies on both sides and disappeared in the direction where the main force was gone.

Sure enough, the enemies from the two different directions began shooting each other.

This dogfight between themselves continued for a long while.

The KPRA men on a mountain in valley of Shihwutaokou watched the scene in great delight.

Presently, the enemy from the Ertaochiang direction started beating a retreat with a trumpet-call, unable to hold out any longer.

Only then the enemy troops from Shihwutaokou were aware that they were shooting their friends, and stopped firing. But it was too late, as the casualties were very heavy.

The Hsiaoteshui Battle was thus a battle in which the KPRA units annihilated a large number of enemy soldiers without fighting directly against them and a famous "Telescope Battle" in which the KPRA men won victory while watching the battle as lookers-on from afar. This was a result of the great leader's tactics of guerrilla warfare.

By winning successive victories in the Changpai area under the ingenious command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the KPRA units dealt a telling blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and powerfully encouraged our people in their anti-Japanese struggle.

Li Chang Gyu

Public Organizations Issue Joint Statement

in Denunciation of Pak Jung Hi Fascist Clique's Brutal Suppression of South Korean Democrats

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation, the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation and the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People issued a joint statement on September 6 denouncing the repressive outrage of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique who held a verdict trial and inflicted heavy penalties upon the south Korean democrats advocating democracy and peaceful reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's criminal act upon Kim Dae Jung and 17 other south Korean democrats once again disclosed to the world their true colours as vicious fascist fanatics and truculent military rogues without conscience and reason, the statement pointed out.

The statement sharply condemned the crime of the fascist bandits as a most flagrant violation of the freedom and democratic rights of the south Korean people and as an outright challenge to public opinion at home and abroad demanding the release of those involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation".

Their aim sought in meting out punishment to those implicated in the declaration was to ostracize all their opponents politically so as to bolster up the revitalized dictatorial system on the verge of fall, realize their wild ambition for long-term office and execute more thoroughly the war policy of the US imperialists for imposing the disasters of war again upon our people, the statement said, and continued:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must deport themselves with discretion and step down from "power", clearly aware that as all the oppressors met destruction, they will meet the same end as long as they persist in their fascist tyranny.

Noting that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist repression of the democrats and other people in south Korea is entirely wirepulled by the US imperialists, the statement went on:

The US imperialists must stop encouraging the south Korean puppets to fascism, war and split and quit south Korea at once, taking along all their armed forces of aggression and combat equipment including nuclear weapons.

The world progressive people's voices of firm solidarity with the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean people give a great encouragement to them in their struggle.

We express our hope that the international democratic organizations and the democratic public organizations of all countries of the world will more resolutely denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's savage suppression of the south Korean democrats and continue to extend active support and encouragement to our people in the just cause for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

New Feature Films

Our film workers have recently produced several pieces of films which are excellent both in the ideological content and artistic value, such as feature films "The Man Dispatched First" and "Engineers".

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Films will be lively and have an educational value, only when they give a rich and deep-going representation of life".

In hearty response to the great leader's revolutionary, Juche-oriented thought on literature and art and the Party's policy of fully translating it into reality, our film workers tried hard to give an extensive, deep-going and diversified portrayal of actual life and depict the people of our age against a background of that life. Due to their strenuous efforts they succeeded in producing good films which are rich in the ideological content with high artistic value.

Feature Film "The Man Dispatched First"

This film, produced by the Korean Feature Film Studio, depicts extensively, truthfully and realistically the efforts to found our Party under the well-advised guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung right after liberation. The film begins with the first batch of the veteran anti-Japanese fighters leaving for different localities with an assignment to put into effect the policy of Party foundation advanced by the great leader who organized the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, leading it to a recovered fatherland. Among them is our hero dispatched to one county. The scenes give a vivid, artistic representation of a course of his struggle to successfully carry out the assignment given by the respected and beloved leader—putting the chaotic situation on the right track, organizing and mobilizing the masses in the building of a new country, forming the first Party cell in a smeltery and thus making a loyalty-imbued report to the great leader.

The film gives highly artistic portrayal of the hero's persevering efforts to surmount difficulties and trial that cropped up in the course of executing the great leader's unique policy of founding a unified Party of the working class with the fighters tempered and trained in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as its pivot. It well depicts hope-filled joy of the liberated people, great revolutionary enthusiasm displayed by workers, peasants and people of all other strata. The film also shows class enemies and factionalists who are brewing nefarious plots, taking advantage of the complex situation.

Impressive, emotion-charged scenes follow—stirring events and bitter trials, the joy of life and delicate sentiments. These scenes grip the hearts of spectators and carry their memories way back to grim but glorious days when our Party was founded. The film, through its fine artistic representation, shows the validity and tremendous vitality of the great leader's policy of founding the Party.

Feature Film "Engineers"

The theme of the film is based on young engineers at work in a laboratory of the vinalon production base, a pride of our Juche-based industry. The story runs like this: the engineers voluntarily undertake a difficult but important task of fully introducing the non-mercurial method in production. In the course of fulfilling the task they encounter with many difficulties and hardships. But they bravely pull through all these and succeed at the end by their own efforts.

Through portrayal of young engineers the film shows impressively the beautiful and exalted mental and moral qualities of young intellectuals impregnated with the unblemished, Juche-type blood, who have been trained under the tender care of the great leader.

Feature Film "He Is with Us"

The film deals with an ordinary peasant whose successive generations were farm hands in exploiter society. After he was taken to the heart of the great leader he has become a trustworthy master of the socialist rural community, a real revolutionary fighter of Juche-type.

In order to justify his loving care the peasant devotes his whole life to carrying through the great leader's teachings, showing his steadfast loyalty to him.

Besides, a number of new other films have been produced by the Korean Feature Film Studio, the Korean February 8 Feature Film Studio, the Korean Documentary Film Studio and the Korean Scientific and Educational Film Studio.

These films help greatly toward revolutionizing and working-classizing our people, who are striving for the country's independent and peaceful reunification and the socialist construction in the northern half of our Republic under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and toward furthering their cultural attainments.

Yun Jong Ok

Hero Chol Jin just arrives at a smeltery to carry out the assignment given by the great leader (a scene from the feature film "The Man Dispatched First")

Hero engineer Tong Min is delighted to get reagent to be used for the introduction of non-mercurial method (a scene from the feature film "Engineers")

Man Su is moved to tears when he heard that the great leader has again shown solicitude for the irrigation project in Okchon-ri (a scene from the feature film "He Is with Us")

Our Rural Banking System, Contributor to Solution of Rural Question (2)

(Continued From Our Issue No. 39)

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung intelligently guided the peasants' banks born right after the agrarian reform, so that they could satisfactorily perform their function and role to discharge the mission of financially ensuring the Party's policy for the solution of the rural question.

The great leader directed the first attention to making certain that the peasants' banks correctly carried out the work of loaning funds to the peasants.

He set out before the banks a correct pointer in their work and ways and means of properly providing funds for the farming of the first year that followed the agrarian reform in 1946, for an increase in grain output through expansion of arable land and enhancement of its utility, for development of stock-breeding and for other productive purposes.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"A large proportion of loans should be given to the peasants, so that they can mainly use them to buy draught oxen and farm implements and for other purposes in farming. The money loaned out should be refunded without a loss of time when the term of redemption is expired and lent to others. In this way, the utilization of capital would be increased".

In accordance with the policy advanced by the great leader, the peasants' banks loaned out money to the peasants and fishermen with the main stress on the productive purposes. Loans were divided into the two categories, individual and collective. The former was made for land improvement, for the purchase of fertilizers, farm implements and seeds and other purposes. The latter was intended for the purchase and installation of pumping facilities and various other facilities for farming, purchase of draught animals and for the development of stockbreeding. The term of redemption was fixed, taking into account the use of loans and the borrowers' ability to refund. There were short-term (less than one year) and long-term (up to three years) loans.

It was a general principle that the money had to be refunded at the expiration of the term of redemption. But those peasants who were unable to redeem because of natural disasters and other unavoidable circumstances could ask for a postponement.

The loan bore interests at definite rates, ordinary and overdue. The rates were fixed as low as possible, well-nigh next to nothing, in consideration of the need to improve the peasants' living. The peasants who had weak economic foundations were exempted from the payment of interests.

The great leader made it sure that savings were encouraged through an all-people movement in order to unite the strength of the masses of the people and thus accumulate the largest possible funds for the loan enough to meet the demand of the peasants.

True to the great leader's teaching that all the Koreans should advance together to build a democratic fatherland and that those with strength, let them give strength; those with knowledge, let them give knowledge; those with money, let them give money, the peasants' banks carried on brisk propaganda among the broad masses of the people, calling upon them to take an active part in the thrift-and-saving patriotic movement. On the other hand, they were guided by a principle in their work rendering better service and strictly preserving the secrecy of the private deposits.

The realization of the superiority and validity of peasants' banks through a brisk propaganda campaign and money lending was steadily gaining ground among the peasant masses. They also came to realize that their bank deposits would help toward the development of agriculture and improvement of their living standards. The result was a vast flow of money from the peasants into the banks.

Toward the end of 1948 the depositors involved 45 per cent of total peasant family units, and at the end of 1949 the balance of savings account increased by 1,133.3 per cent as against 1946, which meant the huge accumulation of lendable funds.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed deep concern for the peasants' banks, making it possible to carry on its business successfully, although his daily schedule was fully packed with the state affairs for the building of a new country after liberation. He even found time to visit a local branch office of the bank, where he had a good grasp of its business and gave the workers concerned a detailed explanation as to what the mission and task of the bank were, what principle should be observed in loaning out money to the peasants, to whom loans were to be given, what procedures and methods were to be followed in getting the loan redeemed, what orientation should be given in savings and how the relevant business be dealt with.

It was thanks to the great leader's wise guidance and solicitude that the peasants' banks were further consolidated organizationally and economically and that they could satisfactorily perform their function and role as a cooperative credit organ.

The peasants' banks, which were set up as an embodiment of the great leader's unique policy of introducing the banking system of credit in the countryside, had a really important part in the successful solution of the rural question in our country after liberation.

Satisfactory loaning of farming funds to the peasants through the peasants' banks greatly helped them farm well the land distributed through the agrarian reform. This contributed to following up the successes achieved in the agrarian reform by giving a serious blow to the reactionaries engrossed in the nefarious intrigues to nullify them, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the peasants' economic foundations.

The peasants' banks also did much toward rooting out exploitation by usurers in rural villages and, further, increasing agricultural production and raising the peasants' living standards.

The services rendered by the peasants' banks convinced the individual farmers of the excellence of socialist cooperative economy in the domain of credit and promoted their collective spirit, thereby playing a positive role in expediting co-operation in the field of production.

South Korean Puppet Clique Must Release Democrats Unconditionally and Immediately

Trumping Up Case—Traditional Method to Maintain Treacherous "Regime"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The south Korean authorities... are imprisoning and savagely repressing many patriotic democrats, youth and students of south Korea who fight against the division of the homeland and for the democratization of south Korean society."

Recently the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have committed the criminal acts of imposing punishments upon Kim Dae Jung and others who were involved in the case of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" on the charges of having instigated a "revolt" and "plotted to overthrow the government" through a "rebellion".

This is a manifestation of their desperate efforts to prolong their treacherous "regime" by removing their political opponents and all other social and political elements detrimental to the maintenance of the "regime".

Such fabrication of cases, of course, is not the first in its kind.

In June 1967 when student youth and people rose in struggle against the puppet "presidential" election characterised by terror, fraudulence and swindle, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cooked up the "case of Kyongbuk Medical College", the "case of Chongsim Association", and the like. Then followed many arrests of intellectuals and student youth. In April 1971 they concocted the "campus spyring case" to find a pretext for mercilessly suppressing the student youth and people who were out in a struggle against dictatorship, comprador capitalists and foreign forces.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi always trumped up incidents with various labels attaching to the people's patriotic struggles.

Here are some typical instances of "shocking incidents" invented by this guy: "the case of the People's Revolutionary Party" in 1964, "the case of operative group for the communization of south Korea" in 1967, the "campus spyring case" in 1971, the "case of Kim Dae Jung abduction" in 1973, the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy", the "West Sea incident" and the "East Sea incident", the "August 15 sniping incident" and the "tunnelling incident" in 1974, and the recent case of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation". The number of cases cooked up in the underground torture room of the south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" ("KCIA") in an attempt to persecute the patriots and democrats amounts to more than 70.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are so habitual in the manufacture of the "case" that the south Korean people would say when the political crisis is getting serious: "What sort of cases would be invented this time?"

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique achieved from the south Korean magazine "Sasang-gye" such nicknames as: "boss of robbers", "expert in smuggling" and "expert in fabrication".

A writer of the recent issue of the Japanese magazine "Sekai", referring to the successive trumping up of "cases" by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, said: Whenever they are hard pressed within and without, they disseminate "sensational news" among the people, "evoke public excitement", create tension and implant the feeling of crisis in the mind of the people. So, it can be said that the manufacture of cases is the product of their stratagem to maintain their fascist "revitalized" system.

In faking up cases to maintain their "regime" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique employ the most brutal, dastard and crafty methods.

One of these examples is afforded by the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" cooked up in the spring of 1974 when the "revitalized" dictatorship was shaken to its very foundation by the south Korean people's widespread struggle against fascism and for democracy. This "case" was the outcome of frightful tortures.

The outrageous clique branded Catholic bishops, Christian pastors and ex-"President" as the "self-grown communist group" and claimed that they attempted a "Bolshevik revolution" and a "rebellion against the state" after their having infiltrated into schools, churches and press organs. Under such pretext they punished those who were fighting against the "government", labelling them as "Reds".

In order to convict those involved in the "case" as the alleged "self-grown communist group" the man-killers put them to the most savage torture in the underground torture room of the "KCIA", until some became delirious, others had their internal organs destroyed and still others had their fingers and toes cut out.

Alongside of these terrible tortures the fascist hangmen do not hesitate to employ the appeasement policy and other cunning means necessary to fake up "cases". By using this tactics they stamp out the patriotic movement for democracy and savagely suppress the influential democrats and student youth, in particular, who advocate democracy and peaceful reunification.

As long as the thugs like the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, "expert in case-fabrication", are left intact, the south Korean people cannot live at ease for a moment, nor can the democratization of south Korean society and the cause of national reunification be realized.

The Pak Jung Hi villains must go out of office. This is the demand of the people.

Choe Si Hwan

Hitler: "Hey, Pak Jung Hi's doings put us to shame!"
Tojo: "You know, there may be blue and better blue!"

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Pungently Denounce South Korean Authorities for Their Wanton Infringement on Human Rights

International Democratic Organizations Issue Statements

The World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Federation for Human Rights made public statements on September 3, castigating the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers for their fascist repression of those implicated in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation".

In its statement the WFTU pointed out that long prison terms were passed on 18 intellectuals, churchmen and politicians according to the script of the south Korean puppet clique recorded with fabrications, and added that their "crime" was that they criticized the fascist evil laws issued by Pak Jung Hi to perpetuate his dictatorial "regime".

The statement noted:

The WFTU appeals to the workers and their trade unions throughout the world to condemn the suppression of the south Korean patriotic forces and demand the immediate abolishment of all evil laws and the prompt release of all the detained political prisoners in south Korea.

The WFTU also calls upon the workers and their trade unions of all countries to further intensify the movement of solidarity with the Korean workers and people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

In its statement the International Federation for Human Rights said:

A most ferocious dictatorial "regime" is maintained in south Korea.

A large number of democrats and patriots in south Korea were arrested by the south Korean authorities and are put to cruelest tortures.

The statement laid bare the violence, torture and despotism of the south Korean puppet bandits and pointed out that many personages arrested are now kept in confinement for the mere reason that they demanded democracy in south Korea. It went on to say:

The IFHR strongly protests against the violation of human rights—arresting, torturing and punishing people every day without any legal ground.

The IFHR invites all the progressive countries of the world to pay particular attention to the situation in this part of the world.

The United States has armed south Korea to an inconceivable extent and the present situation in this area is becoming all the more serious as the people are apprehensive of it.

Saying that the situation in this part of the world was fraught with an extremely grave danger of new war, it stressed:

The IFHR demands the unconditional discontinuation of all acts contradictory to the elementary demand of human rights.

To this end, all the political prisoners should be set free and a democratic system be established in south Korea.

The US armed forces occupying south Korea under the UN signboard must get out of south Korea at once so that the south Korean people themselves may decide upon their future.

Foul Nature of Devilish South Korean Homicides Disclosed at US Congress

A sub-committee of the US House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee on September 7 exposed the criminal attempt of the south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency," the notorious organ of murderers and agents, on democrat Kim Dae Jung, according to a foreign press report from Washington.

The sub-committee made public a report on the criminal attempt of the "KCIA" on the life of Kim Dae Jung. The report contained a secret testimony of the former "chief of the Korean affairs section" of the US State Department.

In his testimony he said it was evident that the "KCIA" attempted to throw Kim Dae Jung into Tsushima Straits after kidnapping him from Japan. He confirmed that the "KCIA" planned to assassinate or get rid of Kim Dae Jung for good.

Strong pressure at home and abroad, he added, compelled the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to give up their attempt to murder Kim Dae Jung.

As he had actually executed the US imperialists' policy toward south Korea as "chief of the Korean affairs section" of the US State Department from 1970 to 1974 and is one of those in the US reactionary authorities who are most well informed of the truth of the Kim Dae Jung case, his testimony can be considered as reliable as statements of "KCIA" agents themselves.

This bespeaks what was in the mind of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique when they passed a harsh sentence on Kim Dae Jung at the recent murderous trial.

The criminal attempt of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique laid bare this time at the US Congress proves that they have tried hard not only to remove Kim Dae Jung from the political scene for ever but also to bury him physically as he is standing in the way of the maintenance of their "revitalized" terror dictatorship and the realization of their long-term office.

All facts show with increasing clarity that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are brutal murderers surpassing the fascist Hitlerites.

Gloomy Picture of S. Korean Society

Court in Grief

Excerpts from the Article "System of Falsehood": "Report from South Korea" Carried in July 1976 Issue of Japanese Magazine "Sekai"

The second hearing was conducted against the democrats involved in the "March 1 declaration for democracy and national salvation".

The charge laid against them is the "attempt to overthrow the government" and the "instigation for a civil strife". It is an exaggeration. Now, no remedy for this is in sight. Quite at a loss what to do in the face of foreign public opinion, in particular.

Efforts are made to finish the public trial at the earliest possible date.

This time, the families, too, planned to gain admittance to the court. But when they approached there, they felt they had to give up their plan. So strict cordon was thrown around the court building, contrary to what the judge promised them, that they wondered whether the mobile police corps and the whole lot of the south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" might be brought into action. And traffic from the entrance of a wide road to the court was held up.

Why all this cordon? Do they think that the "defendants" have enough strength to rouse the masses to activity even though they are subjected to wholesale suppression by force?

The alleged defendants were said to have arrived at the court at 7:30. Traffic was suspended from then on. That day the court sessions dealing with other cases were all called off.

On their arrival the families, the women in particular, were surprised to see that the cordon was more rigorous and stringent than before.

So, they burnt their admission tickets at about 9:30. The women were walked away by the mobile police corps. The students around

(Continued on Page 4)

Families of those involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" reduce to ashes admission tickets in denunciation of the fascist trial of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

Struggle of Peoples of New-Emerging Forces for Economic Independence Will Emerge Victorious

The countries of new-emerging forces—a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times—are a dependable ally of the socialist forces and a powerful motive force to propel the history of mankind.

These countries, once the colonies or semi-colonies of imperialism, won national independence and set about building a new society. Today they are confronted with the historic task of firmly maintaining independence and building an independent national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Self-reliance in the economy is the material basis of independence. Failing economic independence, subordination to another country is unavoidable and freedom from colonial slavery is impossible."

Achieving economic self-support is a prerequisite to the maintenance of independence in the countries of new-emerging forces.

Only when an independent national economy is built, will it be possible to firmly defend political independence and solve all problems arising in international relations on the principles of complete equality and independence.

Only when the peoples of new-emerging forces who were pinched with poverty and plunder under the colonial rule of imperialism build an independent national economy, can they improve their living standards in a short period.

At present the peoples of new-emerging forces are out for creation of a new life, firmly determined to build an independent national economy with their own strength and resources on the principle of self-reliance—the economy that will make their countries rich, strong and prosperous.

With a keen realization that they themselves are responsible for their own destinies and have to carve them out, they are now striving to lay the foundations of heavy industry in reliance upon their own abundant natural resources and, at the same time, develop light industry and agriculture.

The endeavours of the countries of new-emerging forces for economic independence are borne out by a massive struggle to demolish the economic foothold of imperialist monopolies.

Determined steps have been taken to nationalize the companies and enterprises owned by imperialist monopolies in defiance of the big powers' threat, blackmail, pressure and intervention. Particularly noteworthy is that these countries take bold measures to nationalize even the US imperialist monopoly concerns.

These measures have resulted in bringing about radical changes in socio-economic relations in these countries: the imperialists' foothold for plunder is rooted up and the sector of the state-run economy is playing ever greater role in the socio-economic life.

The peoples of new-emerging forces do not allow the imperialists to plunder their countries' wealth and energetically fight to establish a new economic order.

Radical changes taking place in the present times are fully mirrored in the concerted actions taken by the countries of new-emerging forces at a number of international conferences such as the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the Problem of Raw Materials and Development, the UN Conference on Sea Law, the Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials and the Summit Conference of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries.

The struggle which is going on in the countries of new-emerging forces is a great and just one to consolidate political independence, achieve economic self-support and cut the life line of imperialism.

In order to attain economic independence at an early date it is necessary for these countries to strengthen economic and technical cooperation.

Strengthening their political unity and economic cooperation has become more urgent particularly because the allied forces of imperialism have grown undisguised in their stratagems and splitting and alienating plots against the countries of new-emerging forces in an effort to tide over the serious fuel and raw material crises.

The commonness in their past lots and their current struggles provides a good ground for their unity and cooperation.

They have inexhaustible natural wealth including petroleum and lots of experience and technique to exchange.

There are some 100 countries which belong to the new-emerging forces. If they bring out one good experience and technique each, it will make up more than 100.

From this it follows that if they strengthen economic and technical cooperation on the principle of filling each other's needs, they can reach great achievements and make rapid progress even without relying on big powers.

The strengthened economic and technical cooperation among the countries of new-emerging forces will enable them to achieve economic independence, frustrate the imperialists' economic blockade and pressure and prevent their exploitation and plunder. This will eventually lead to common prosperity.

Moreover, it will result in eliminating economic dependence and inequalities and hastening the downfall of imperialism by aggravating the economic crisis of world imperialism.

In recent years the economic and technical cooperation among these countries has made a sustained in-depth development in the bilateral or multilateral forms or on a regional or continental basis.

Their economic and technical cooperation and mutual aid not only enable them to defend their sovereignty and natural wealth in firm unity and maintain independence but also greatly help them in solving the problems of fund and technology that stand in the way of building an independent national economy.

The capitalist countries are now in the unprecedented economic crisis. Production slumps sharply. They are thrown into big confusion. Even under such circumstances the continuous upswing is brought about in the economy of the developing countries. This is accredited to the creative labour efforts of the people of each national state to build an independent national economy and the economic and technical cooperation among them, the countries of new-emerging forces.

When they attain firm political unity and build an independent national economy through close economic cooperation in their dynamic onward march under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence, they will be able to get rid of economic backwardness and one-sidedness and quickly build a new, rich and strong society with modern science and technology and culture.

The revolutionary cause of the peoples of new-emerging forces who are eager to safeguard the countries' sovereignty and national dignity and achieve economic self-sufficiency will certainly emerge victorious.

Ro Jae Ryong

Ethiopia Afoot with Revolutionary Transformation

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The African peoples, united firmly around their parties, governments and leaders, are vigorously turning out to the building of new societies and exerting especially great efforts to defend political independence and achieve economic self-support."

Today, under the correct leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council headed by Chairman Teferi Benti, the people of Socialist Ethiopia, frustrating all machinations of the enemy of revolution, are advancing proudly along the path paved by the September revolution in 1974.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the 2nd anniversary of the victory of the Ethiopian revolution and trace with joy the process of ever-intensified revolutionary transformation in that country and the struggle the people are waging, fully convinced of their future.

In the past two years that followed the victory of revolution, Ethiopia has made great progress in accordance with the declaration of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the main content of which is destruction of the old political and economic system, nationalization of basic means of production, promotion of industrial development, etc.

The government nationalized or confiscated many industrial enterprises, banks, companies and grocer's shops owned by the imperialists and domestic capitalists and the farm land of big landowners.

On the other hand, the government set up state-run companies and proclaimed a new law on restricting the activity of private capital in the economic life of the country and the labour law on improving the labour conditions of the working people and guaranteeing them a new life. Agriculture has entered the stage of new development thanks to the promulgation of "law on the agrarian reform" and to the diversified development of agriculture, formation of agricultural co-operatives and establishment of state farms.

The government directs great efforts to the coordinated development of national education. Especially it categorically rejects the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism.

Indeed, Ethiopia is afoot with revolutionary transformation, hastening the new day of victory and glory through creation and struggle.

The Korean people hail the progressive measures of the Ethiopian government and the people's labour achievements and sincerely wish greater successes in their future struggle.

Korea and Ethiopia are far apart geographically, but the peoples of the two countries are closely linked together as intimate friends.

The support and sympathy of the Ethiopian government and people for the Korean people's righteous struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification are now giving us great encouragement.

We are quite sure that the friendly bond of the two countries will be further strengthened day by day in compliance with the demand of the era of independence.

Chin Bang Hun

Following the Path of Anti-Imperialism and Independence

★ Recently the Malagasy government promulgated the nationalization of five petroleum monopolies of the imperialists operating in Madagascar, according to a report.

By this measure taken by the Malagasy government, the properties of the petroleum monopolies and more than 500 kinds of their oil extracting facilities in Madagascar fell into the hands of the state-run petroleum company of Madagascar.

★ Recently the Angolan government ordered the foreigners without occupation to leave Angola till August 31.

The government also gave all the state-run and private enterprises an order to specify the identity of foreign workers. In order to tighten control over the foreign workers, it asked them to register their status at the local authorities till the end of September.

★ A report said that the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria recently decided to take over the concessions of the foreign monopolies which owned five vegetable oil factories in the northern part of the country.

★ It was reported that recently the People's Republic of Mozambique extended its territorial waters to 12 miles and Fiji decided to set the extent of its territorial waters at the same distance.

★ At a talk with the journalists on August 24, Prime Minister Seni Pramoj of Thailand declared that Thailand "had dispatched its troops to south Korea in 1950 under the UN flag, but it would not do so" in case of conflict in Korea.

This clearly proves that the US imperialists are isolated and rejected even by the countries which followed them at the time of the past Korean war and that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their lackeys, have become a poor "international orphan" pure and simple.

Harvesting is in full swing in Mozambique

South Korean Puppets' Splittist Machination, Responsible for Deadlock of Humanitarian North-South Talks

18th Working-Level Meeting of North-South Red Cross Organizations Held

The 18th working-level meeting of the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south was held in Panmunjom on August 20, 1976.

At the meeting our side reviewed the whole course of the talks over the past five years since the start of the Red Cross talks, analysed the root cause that brought the talks to a deadlock and presented principled proposals intended to move the talks forward.

So far, there took place 25 preliminary talks, 7 full-dress talks, 7 contacts of delegates and 17 working-level meetings between the north-south Red Cross organizations.

The whole course of the talks glaringly showed that the attitudes employed by both sides in relation to the talks were strikingly different from each other.

This can be first seen in their differing attitudes—genuine humanitarianism and sham humanitarianism.

Our side proposed that all separated compatriots be included in the objects whose sufferings are to be mitigated in accordance with the humanitarian spirit and the points agreed upon between both sides. Alongside of this proposal our side advanced a series of other proposals.

We also repeatedly advanced rational proposals for the elimination of inhumane, terror-ridden atmosphere created by the south Korean authorities, the early resumption of full-dress talks and the promotion of the debate on the agenda items of the full-dress talks.

From the outset of the talks, they, however, came forward with a stage-by-stage theory and resorted to a delaying tactics. They tried hard to narrow down the scope of those whose sufferings are to be alleviated.

Now, lip-service to the humanitarian work was given by the south Korean side. They had no intention to renounce the "Anti-Communist Law" and remove the social environments antagonistic to our side.

Not only this. The south Korean side put up the problems which are not included in the agenda items, thus creating confusion and difficulties in the discussion of the agenda items.

The whole course of the talks over the past five years, secondly, revealed the whole depth of the two differing attitudes—one was for reunification, which meant preparing for a stepping-stone for reunification through the successful fulfilment of the humanitarian work, and the other was for split, which meant using the humanitarian work for the perpetual split of the nation.

Our humanitarian work should be conducted in close connection with the reunification question and we should make the humanitarian talks a stepping-stone for national reunification.

All our proposals stemmed from this stand.

But the south Korean side tried to use the humanitarian talks for pursuing its aim of national split, artificially separating the humanitarian problem from the reunification question.

The splittist stand adopted by the south Korean side was fully revealed in its manoeuvres to utilize the humanitarian talks for a policy of opposing communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"... the south Korean authorities employed a delaying tactics in the negotiations with us and impeded the progress of the dialogue. Further, they openly insisted on the admission of 'two Koreas' to the UN and sought to perpetuate the partition of the nation, thus laying bare their true colours to the south Korean people and the people the world over."

The sham humanitarian and nation-splitting stand employed by the south Korean Red Cross Society stems precisely from the policy of national division pursued by the south Korean authorities which are following a "two Koreas" policy of US imperialism. The major cause that has carried our humanitarian talks to a deadlock as we see today is also traceable to their nation-splitting moves.

The south Korean authorities, under the manipulation of US imperialism, responded to dialogue. But from the start, their hearts were not in national unity and reunification. While employing a delaying tactics they indulged in a plot to seek north-south confrontation and permanent national split.

Particularly, after the US debacle in Viet Nam and Cambodia, they put up slogans "domination over communism" and "annihilation of communism" and further intensified the suppression of the patriotic-minded people, while begging for US troops' permanent occupation of south Korea.

"The north and south are heterogeneous, so unity is impossible" and "division is better than reunification"—even these words are on their lips nowadays.

Not content with their criminal "two Koreas" plot, the US imperialists and the south Korean authorities are now obsessed with the provocation of a reckless war against the Korean people.

Proceeding from this situation, in order to remove great obstacles in the way of dialogue and normalize it, our side advanced the following proposals at the recent working-level meeting:

Firstly, the south Korean side should increase the sacred humanitarianism-imbued voices to eliminate the danger of a new war created by the authorities of the United States and south Korea, which will bring great disasters to the entire nation.

Secondly, the south Korean side should reject a criminal "two Koreas" policy followed by the US imperialists and the south Korean authorities and should not be used any longer as their political instrument.

Thirdly, the south Korean side should honestly approach the talks in conformity with the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and the noble humanitarian ideal.

But at this meeting, too, the south Korean side, far from responding to our proposal, presented absurd problems in an attempt to turn the conference hall into a theatre for "anti-communist" propaganda against our side.

Owing to the south Korean side's unfair stand and attitude, no progress was made at the meeting.

Korea-Guyana Friendship Association Inaugurated

An inaugural meeting of the Korea-Guyana Friendship Association was held at the Chollima House of Culture on August 29.

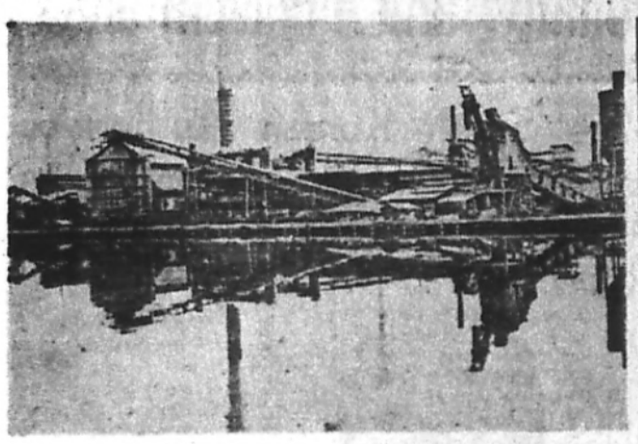
The national flags of Korea and Guyana were hanging on the background of the platform.

Present at the meeting, together with working people in the city, were Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and personages concerned.

The meeting elected Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Committee Members of the Korea-Guyana Friendship Association.

Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, was elected Chairman of the Association.

The meeting also adopted the rules of the Association. The meeting adopted a letter to Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham of the Guyana Cooperative Republic.



A view of a bauxite factory in Guyana

(Continued from Page 3)

there were shoved into a bus and were beaten right and left.

At 11:00 siren blew. An anti-air raid drill began. It is sometimes accompanied by noisy, nation-wide broadcasting—"Enemy planes are coming. Our fighters flew up in pursuit. Fierce air battle is going on." The aim is to make it present a closer sembiance to an actual warfare and, at the same time, break up the mobs.

That day, the siren was sounded at the well-calculated hour to chase away the families and the crowds.

The court session scheduled for that day was opened a little past 10:00. It lasted till 16:00. Mr. Yun Bo Son boycotted the two defense lawyers appointed by the authorities, because he knew that it was an artifice to keep the court session open even without the presence of the defense lawyers chosen by himself.

The court session was reopened in the afternoon. At about 3:35 when the public prosecutor called pastor Mun Ik Hwan by name, the chief judge declared the session adjourned.

It was because he judged that the atmosphere prevailing in the bar would hardly make it possible to continue with the hearing while maintaining their dignity.

Mr. Kim Dae Jung exercised the right to keep silent for the reason that he was not permitted to meet his defense lawyers as often as he wanted to, nor was he given a chance to reread the text of the declaration which he failed to remember to the full as he signed it two months before.

The public prosecutor was placed in a position to conduct monologue in such a manner as follows: You've met so-and-so, haven't you? So he asked to himself. Then came his own answer: Yes, I have. You've attempted an uprising, haven't you? Isn't that so? Yes, it is.

The public prosecutor in charge of a department put one question after another: Haven't you had any difficulty during the interrogation? Haven't you been beaten up?

Mr. Kim said curtly that he did not see the need of giving any reply. At this, the public prosecutor gave a self-styled definition, saying: You must have certainly been interrogated in a free atmosphere.

The prosecutor's attitude showed that he was trying to accuse Mr. Kim of being the leading figure, as seen in the indictment. Mr. Yun Bo Son, however, stated: "It seems I am to blame for the hardships inflicted upon all these people. It is me who inserted the strongest terms. I'll bear the responsibility for what was done by the young people. Then, isn't it possible to release them from the prison? The whole thing rankles in my mind." It appeared that all had enough of the bleeding hearts, as they made up their minds to speak out in the courtroom all that is impermissible outside it, calmly anticipating that they would have to traverse such a path some day as long as they are under the rule of the Pak regime. Their statement continued, defying the judge's attempt to silence them.

Prosecutor: "Did you say that there was no freedom?"

Yun Bo Son: "Certainly, the proof of that is afforded by this trial. I demanded democracy be practiced."

Prosecutor: "Viet Nam clamoured for democracy and the like, but was destroyed, don't you know?"

Yun Bo Son: "The governments in Viet Nam and in our country belong to a same stock, though the peoples are different from each other. Corruption prevails. There is no support from the people. Clamorous publicity is given to anti-communism."

Prosecutor: "...."

The auditors now gave loud laugh to the vigorous replies of the 78-year-old ex-president and then put their hands down and clapped them. All felt like asking: Who is trying whom? Those who were under trial took high pride, whereas those who were trying could hardly turn their faces upwards.

Li Tae Yong: "This is not a trial but something like a military tribunal under martial law. This atmosphere makes it appear that a strife is in progress between the government and the people, between the judicial office and the citizens. Remove the climate of martial law as soon as possible! I want to stand a trial which will leave no record of disgrace in history."

Ham Sok Hon: "I hope you will not go against your conscience and common sense in your hearing against us. I want you to think over the gravity of history at this moment. You may not recognize the existence of the God but should get yourself ready for the judgement by history".

Ham Se Ung: "What we have done was motivated by Christian's conscience and patriotism. But you are unwilling to pay your attention to this. You have all along handled the matter merely as a case of criminal offense."

Mun Dong Hwan: "Those who are not criminals are under trial at this place. Many investigators are present here. This atmosphere is tantamount to one under the extraordinary martial law."

The defense lawyers also mounted an attack, and employed even walk-out tactics. They declared: "The terror-ridden atmosphere is no longer tolerable. The defence lawyers and the defendants are not permitted to meet. Pressure is being exerted to bear upon those who try to get admittance. They are even photographed. The defendants are in failing health. And yet the consultation about this is banned. Why?"

The attack of defense lawyers continued endlessly. They walked out. They demanded a fair trial. There was a stir among the auditors. They rose from their seats. Peals of laughter and another hand clapping followed.

Our foreign friends may get tired of the long-drawn struggle. But I hope they will not lose heart. I do hope they will keep in mind that none have ever recanted their views in this fight for democracy. They are sometimes forced into silence. That is all. The fight at court is not made known to the people. This makes the fighters feel lonely. However, it may safely be said that the masses of the people in south Korea are joining in their resistance.

None of them have ever recanted their views under any circumstances. They set their gaze on the future in dead silence.

Though people are downtrodden under the system of terrible falsehood, I have an irrepressible thought that a genuine system is coming into being underneath it. Some cold-hearted people may take it for a mere illusion or a heroism-inspired pipe dream. But I believe that this country will never fall into an eternal slumber. There is still a glimmer of hope for the people when they keep their hearts and conscience alive.

Mindan-lining Korean compatriots in Japan stage a demonstration supporting the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and calling for the release of the arrested personages

Modification of Order Is a Just Step to Prevent Possible Incident

A final agreement on the modification of the order in the joint security area of Panmunjom was reached at the 446th meeting of the Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission.

The plan of changing the order initiated by our side was a most reasonable step to avoid incident between both sides' military personnel.

Our initiative which came as a result of the strenuous efforts to ease the tension in Korea and maintain and consolidate peace, has found favourable response of the unbiased public opinion.

But the US side expressed a distorted view on the projected plan.

A nonsensical talk is now in vogue: this measure for the modification of the order is the "gain" of its "claim for the guarantee of security" in connection with the Panmunjom incident.

At the press conference held on the 11th, Kissinger, obviously giving his mind to the recent new step, described it as our "apology" for the Panmunjom incident and a "demonstration of their strength".

This is the dastard propaganda to lay the blame for the Panmunjom incident upon our side.

It is a well-known fact that the US imperialists deliberately provoked the Panmunjom incident to save their serious political and economic crisis and prolong their colonial, fascist rule in south Korea by igniting a new aggressive war in Korea. This is now the target of the denunciation of the unbiased public opinion.

It is not the first time that the US imperialists committed provocations in the joint security area.

They have provoked many incidents at Panmunjom and committed the acts of insulting us in a systematic way.

It is entirely due to our patient efforts that there occurred no big clashes for a long time in this area.

Our proposal for the change of the order was one of the means to prevent the recurrence of US imperialist-engineered provocation and conflict. The more important aim was not to permit the provocateurs to use the incident for any political purpose.

As for their talk that our proposal is the "gain" of their "claim for the guarantee of security", it is an absolute lie. The "guarantee of security" in the joint security area cannot be achieved by the efforts of one side alone, it is a problem related to both sides and, accordingly, both sides are jointly responsible for it and they are duty bound to guarantee it.

It is particularly so, in view of the continued acts of provocation committed by the US imperialists at the Panmunjom joint security area.

We warn that the US imperialists should not distort the reality and befool the public opinion with regard to the new step.

The US imperialists, instead of speaking nonsense, should act in line with the agreed new step so as to avoid incident in the joint security area, and take a sincere attitude towards the work to ensure security in that zone.

Choe Hwan

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